

The Criminal Intelligence Department is reported to have carried on as usual the compilation of the Criminal Intelligence Gazette and the collection and dissemination of useful information regarding professional crime and criminals. The staff was entrusted with the collection of information in some important dacoity cases.

The Finger Print Bureau continued to function satisfactorily. The Inspector-General of Police reports that the question of introducing the single print system and the training of a Foot Print Expert will be taken up later on.

Two hundred and nineteen persons were put up under the Security Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 83 in 1942-43. The reasons for such a high increase should have been indicated in the report. Cases involving 58 persons were still pending at the close of the year, the volume of pendency being heaviest in Mandya District, where cases in respect of 27 persons were awaiting disposal.

Six hundred and forty-eight accidents were caused by motor vehicles, of which 515 were caused by military vehicles. Eighty-five accidents resulted in loss of life, of which 60 were due to military vehicles.

The information furnished in the report regarding the work done by the Police under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act is somewhat meagre. Government desire that in all future reports full information may be furnished in regard to the number of prosecutions and convictions for rash and negligent driving and the number of prosecutions and convictions under each head of offence under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act separately, in respect of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Districts.

The Government desire that all ranks of Police force should aim at developing cordial relations with the public and enlisting non-official co-operation to the maximum extent possible in the prevention and detection of crime.

The working of the department during the year was generally satisfactory.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1945.

READ—

Letters No. 32, 3522-151 of 44-45, dated 11th December 1945 and No. G2, 3522-151 of 44-45, dated 9th January 1946, from the Director of Public Instruction, submitting the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1945 and his concluding remarks thereon, respectively.

ORDER NO. E. 5493-564—EDN. 106-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH MARCH 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., was in charge of the department throughout the year except for a period of five days from 18th December 1944 to 22nd December 1944 when he was on privilege leave with permission to avail himself of the Christmas and General Holidays from 23rd December 1944 to 1st January 1945. Mr. P. M. Somasundaran, M.A., L.T., First Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, was looking after the current duties of the Director during the period.

Consequent on the starting of a large number of Primary Schools under the Expansion Scheme, the number of Primary Schools under the direct charge of certain Assistant Inspectors had increased and in addition the Assistant Inspectors had to organise and inspect adult literacy classes and conduct also literacy examinations before grant of literacy certificates. In order to provide for the effective administration and supervision of primary schools, twelve additional posts of Assistant Inspectors (11 for Kannada Schools and 1 for Urdu Schools) were sanctioned with the consequent re-arrangement of jurisdictions among the 80 Assistant Inspectors. Four additional posts of Assistant Inspectors were also sanctioned in connection with the opening of 400 Primary Schools during the year 1945-46.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 86 days, visited or inspected 475 institutions and offices and attended 157 meetings. The inspection and itineration of District Educational Officers was generally adequate and satisfactory. The inspection work of the Assistant Inspector, Mudigere Range, the Assistant Inspector of Urdu Schools, Mysore, and the Assistant Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Hassan, was capable of improvement.

4. *Statistics.*—The following statement shows the number of public institutions, classified according to management and their strength on 1st March 1944 and 1st March 1945:—

Management	1st March 1944		1st March 1945	
	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils
Government Institutions ...	6,461	392,466	7,027	434,094
Municipal do ...	13	2,500	23	3,686
Aided do ...	1,840	74,140	1,799	71,219
Un-aided do ...	44	4,152	42	4,577
Total ...	8,358	473,253	8,871	513,578
Private ...	685	10,656	639	9,950
Grand Total ...	9,043	483,914	9,510	523,528

On 1st March 1945, there were 9,510 public and private institutions with a total enrolment of 523,528 pupils, as against 9,043 schools with 483,914 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was largely accounted for by public institutions whose number increased from 8,358 to 8,871, i.e., 513 or 6.1 per cent and the enrolment from 473,238 to 513,578, i.e., by 40,320 or 8.5 per cent, as against an increase of 4.7 per cent and 15.0 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The number of private schools decreased further from 685 to 639 or by 46 and their strength from 10,656 to 9,950, i.e., by 706.

In the year under review, 48.67 per cent of the population of school-going age was at school as against 45.0 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of boys at school was 68.79 of the male population of school-going age and that of girls 27.46 of the female population of the school-going age, as against 63.63 and 25.33, respectively, in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 13.19, that of girls to the total female population 4.12, and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 7.30 as against 9.54, 3.80 and 6.75, respectively, in the previous year. On an average, there was one school for an area of 3.1 square miles and for every 754 persons, one out of every 2.06 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction.

5. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 1,04,11,745 as against Rs. 89,72,775 in the previous year and was met from the several sources as indicated below:—

	Amount		Percentage	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
1. State Funds ...	Rs. 70,11,360	Rs. 83,29,007	73.14	80.0
2. Local Funds ...	6,74,099	7,49,659	7.51	7.21
3. Municipal Funds ...	20,210	47,057	0.23	0.45
4. Fees ...	8,91,181	9,93,657	9.93	9.54
5. Other sources ...	3,75,925	2,92,365	4.19	2.80
Total ...	89,72,775	1,04,11,745	100.00	100.00

The direct expenditure (i.e., excluding the cost of buildings, direction, inspection, equipment and scholarships) was Rs. 77,15,054 and the indirect expenditure Rs. 26,96,691. The total expenditure on Aided Institutions was Rs. 6,48,844 of which a sum of Rs. 2,71,153 was contributed from State Funds. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-7-3 (Rs. 1-4-0), of which a sum of Rs. 1-2-7 (Re. 0-15-8) was met from State Funds. A total expenditure of Rs. 5,44,344 was incurred from State Funds on educational buildings excluding those under the University.

6. *Secondary Education.*—On 1st March 1945, there were 80 High Schools with the total strength of 20,314 as against 62 High Schools with 18,009 pupils in the previous year. The total number of pupils increased by 2,305 or 12·7 per cent. The number of High Schools by management was as follows:—

(a) Government	...	...	25
(b) Municipal	...	...	23
(c) Private:—			
1. Aided	...	...	17
2. Un-aided	...	...	15
Total	...	...	80

About the close of the official year, nine High Schools were sanctioned to work from the school year 1945-46, of which one was a Government High School for boys at Mandya and eight Municipal High Schools at Jagalur, Harihar, Honnali, Nyamathi, Shiralkoppa, Magadi, Closept and Malur. Permission was also granted to the Oriental Education Society to start a Private High School at Mamoolpet, Bangalore City.

A total number of 6,464 students appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1945, of whom 6,292 were examined. Of these, 5,615 were ordinary candidates and 677 supplementary candidates. The number of passes among the ordinary candidates was 3,033 giving a percentage of 54 (69·9). Two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine candidates were declared eligible for College Courses out of ordinary and supplementary examined giving a percentage of 38·7 (42·54).

7. *Middle School Education.*—There were 490 Middle Schools with the total strength of 72,960 as against 447 schools with 68,063 pupils in the previous year. To meet the growing demand for Middle School Education, sanction was accorded for the opening of 34 New Middle Schools with effect from the school year 1945-46.

The Scheme of conversion of Upper Primary Schools into Middle Schools of the rural type was continued. There were 336 such New Type Middle Schools working during the year.

Out of 14,534 candidates registered for the Middle School Examination of 1945, 14,173 sat and of these, 8,227 were successful, giving a percentage of 58·0 (57·4).

8. *Primary Education.*—The total number of Primary Schools increased from 7,304 to 7,756 and the total enrolment from 331,770 to 361,304. The four-year programme of expansion of Elementary Education initiated in the year 1941-42 stipulated that all villages or groups of villages with a population of 500 and above in the maidan and 300 and above in the maidan should be provided with primary schools. Though the target fixed under the scheme was the opening of 1,000 Primary Schools by the end of the fourth year, 1,096 schools were opened during the first three years and sanction was also accorded to the opening of 400 schools during the year under review. The Director of Public Instruction reported that there were still about 400 schools to be opened before the objective of providing a school in each of the villages or groups of villages with a population of 500 and above can be said to have been reached and sought sanction of Government for the opening of 400 Primary Schools during the year 1945-46. This was also sanctioned during the current year.

9. *Adult Education.*—The number of Adult Night Schools subsidised by the department during the year was 67 (82). The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued to do useful work in promoting adult literacy. The council conducted 2,073 (1,891 Kannada and 182 Urdu) literacy classes in the several parts of the State and made 29,250 adults literate. Besides, they opened 425 Libraries and 63 Ladies' Clubs during the year. The Government grant of Rs. 20,000 was enhanced during the year to Rs. 30,000. In addition to his amount, a sum of Rs. 1,44,000 was sanctioned to the council for carrying on literacy work in the selected hoblis C the State under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

10. *Special Institutions.*—There were two institutions that provided training of the Secondary Grade. Training of the Primary Grade was provided in six institutions. Sanction was accorded for the increase of the provision for the training of graduate teachers from Municipal and Aided High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis from 2 to 5 with effect from the academic year 1945-46.

The number of Commercial Institutions was 25 (30)—9 aided and 16 un-aided. There were 77 (76) pupils on the rolls of the School for Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore. Sandal-stick making and basket making were the new industries introduced in the industrial section of the school in addition to rattan work and weaving. The strength of the Municipal School for the Deaf-Mutes, Bangalore, remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 16.

11. *Sanskrit Education.*—On 1st March 1945, there were 86 Sanskrit and Veda Patasalas including the Sanskrit Patasalas at Melkote and Siddaganga with the total strength of 2,264 pupils, as against 85 with a total strength of 2,117 in the previous year. Of these, 45 were Sanskrit Patasalas and 41 Veda Patasalas. There were 4,135 boys and 773 girls who were studying Sanskrit in general schools.

12. *Women's Education.*—There were 19 High Schools for Girls with the total strength of 2,270, as against 15 schools with 1,997 pupils in the previous year. In addition, there were 743 girls studying in Boys' High Schools making a total of 3,013 (2,603) in High School classes.

The number of Middle Schools for girls was 79 (66). In addition to these, sanction was accorded to the opening of 5 Government Kannada Girls' Middle Schools at the close of the year under report. The total number of girls in the Middle School classes during the year was 14,787, as against 13,420 in the previous year.

There were 450 Lower Primary, 23 Upper Primary and 30 New Type Middle Schools for girls. The number of girls in these types of schools was 122,436 (113,109).

On 1st March 1945, there were 142,184 (130,992) girls in all grades of institutions including Colleges and Special Schools. It is gratifying to note that the number of girl pupils is steadily increasing.

13. *Education of European and Anglo-Indians.*—The number of institutions increased from 5 to 6, but the strength decreased from 869 to 516. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils on the rolls was 266. In addition, there were 310 pupils belonging to these communities in the other educational institutions in the State.

14. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls was 1,109 with the total enrolment of 54,290 as against 1,055 institutions with 50,437 in the previous year. Of the 54,290 pupils in Urdu Schools, 54,211 were Muslims and 79 Non-Muslims. Besides, there were 9,342 Muslim pupils studying in general schools, making a total of 66,553 Muslim pupils under instruction, as against 59,472 in the previous year.

15. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—On 1st March 1945, there were 411 separate schools for the depressed classes with the total strength of 13,618 pupils, as against 406 schools with 12,151 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 8,883 pupils belonged to the depressed classes. In addition, there were 27,928 pupils of these classes on the rolls of general institutions intended for all classes of pupils.

The number of Hostels and Boarding Homes intended for boys and girls of the depressed classes stood at 39 (37). Of these, 10 were Government Hostels, and 29 aided.

16. *Scholarships and Free-studentships.*—A total sum of Rs. 1,90,436 was distributed to students by way of scholarships. Out of 16,866 pupils in High School classes on 1st January 1945, 2,117 enjoyed full fee concessions either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities, and 2,001 pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 659 free-studentships and 5,380 half free-studentships or 3,349 in the aggregate in terms of full free-studentships were awarded to pupils other than scholarship holders in High School Classes.

17. *Libraries.*—The total number of Libraries aided by the department was 44 as against 42 in the previous year, the total grant sanctioned being Rs. 14,004-11-0.

18. *Scout Movement.*—The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 1st March 1945 was 31,015 as against 27,012 in the previous year. The Girl Guide Movement worked satisfactorily.

19. *Medical Inspection.*—Medical Inspection was conducted in all the Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in schools at 62 centres in the mofussil areas. Pupils in all the seven Government Girls' High Schools and girls studying in 26 High Schools for Boys were also examined.

20. *General.*—In order to check effectively wastage in Primary Schools, the Elementary Education (Amendment) Act of 1944 was passed, imposing upon parents and guardians who voluntarily admit their children into primary schools, the obligation of not withdrawing them until the completion of the primary school course of four years. With a view to implementing the provisions of this Act, the scheme of compulsory attendance on a ten-year plan basis involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,72,910 (Rs. 1,31,910) per annum recurring and Rs. 2,41,000 non-recurring in the first year has been ordered to be introduced as the first year's programme in nine taluk Headquarters in the State with effect from the school year 1945-46. Rules governing the working of the Attendance Committees were approved.

A Special Officer with a separate staff was sanctioned to review the progress of education from 1931-32 to 1943-44. Sanction was also accorded for the appointment of another Special Officer with a separate staff for working out detailed schemes to implement the resolutions of the Board of Education on the various problems of Post-war Educational Development.

With a view to stimulating public benefactions and private charity, Government directed that wherever an endowment for provision of mid-day meals in schools exceeded Rs. 1,000, a sum equal to the interest realised thereon be paid as grant.

The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Records the Report on the working of the Insurance Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Letter No. General 1893, dated the 6th December 1945, from the Secretary Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, forwarding the Annual Report on the working of the department for the year 1944-45.

ORDER No. Fl. 6818-20—G. F. 16-45-4, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 13TH MARCH 1946.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, 1,359 proposals were accepted in the official branch, out of which 1,202 resulted in the issue of policies for an assurance of Rs. 7,53,866. In the Public Branch, there has been a very heavy increase both in the number of proposals and number of acceptances. The total number of proposals received during the year was 11,011. Of these, 9,557 have been accepted and 8,463 proposals have resulted in policies assuring Rs. 95,04,600 as against 5,664 policies for Rs. 64,73,100 in the previous year.

3. With a view to make the Public Branch more popular, action was taken during the year under review for simplifying the rules in certain respects and for affording better facilities to the public for insurance in the Public Branch. The scales of fees payable to the examining medical officers were suitably revised and action was taken to remedy certain defects in the working of the automatic non-forfeiture scheme to make it more popular. Certain additional machines were installed in the office for simplifying and for speeding up the disposal of work. Additional powers were also delegated to the President, the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary, and to the Assistant Secretaries of the Insurance Department.

4. Intensive propaganda work was also done by the staff of the department by delivering lectures at the District and Taluk Conferences and by screening advertisement slides in Cinema Theatres.

5. The Quinquennial valuation of the department for the period ending 30th June 1943 was completed during the year and orders of Government have since been issued, sanctioning a simple reversionary and interim bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per annum on the policies of the Official Branch and at Rs. 18 per thousand per annum on the policies of the Public Branch.

6. The working of the department during the year under review was quite satisfactory.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*